

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

House passed Federal Trade Commission authorization bill.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S13675-S13784

Measures Introduced: Nine bills and one resolution were introduced, as follows: S. 1760-1768, and S.J. Res. 195.

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Measures Reported: Reports were made as follows:

S. 574, entitled "Battle Mountain Pasture Restoration Act of 1987." (S. Rept. No. 100-194)

S. 575, to convey public land to the Catholic Diocese of Reno-Las Vegas, Nevada, with amendments. (S. Rept. No. 100-195)

H.R. 1366, to provide for the transfer of certain lands in the State of Arizona, and for other purposes. (S. Rept. No. 100-196)

H.R. 2741, to authorize the minting of commemorative coins to support the training of American athletes participating in the 1988 Olympic Games, with an amendment. (S. Rept. No. 100-197)

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Measure Passed:

Employee Ownership Week: Senate agreed to S. Res. 295, to express the sense of the Senate that the period commencing October 5 and ending October 11, 1987, should be recognized as "Employee Ownership Week."

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Foreign Relations Authorizations, 1988: Senate continued consideration of S. 1394, to authorize funds for fiscal years 1988 for the Department of State, the United States Information Agency, and the Board for International Broadcasting, taking action on additional amendments proposed thereto, as follows:

Adopted:

(1) By 95 yeas to 2 nays (Vote No. 310), Melcher modified Amendment No. 851, to recommend to the President that he submit a plan for the sharing of costs involved in the use of United States Armed Forces in the Persian Gulf operation.

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(2) **Granley Amendment No. 883**, to establish a United States Commission on Improving the Effectiveness of the United Nations, to (1) examine the United Nations system as a whole and identify and evaluate its strengths and weaknesses, and (2) prepare and submit to the President and to the Congress recommendations on ways to improve the effectiveness of the United Nations system and the role of the United States in the United Nations system, including the feasibility of and means for implementing such recommendations.

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(3) **Heinz Amendment No. 884**, to restrict certain United States contributions to international organizations until certain actions to eliminate abuses of the United Nations system are undertaken.

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(4) **Roth-Dole Amendment No. 885**, to amend the Foreign Missions Act, to provide that the Secretary of State shall apply to each foreign mission in the United States of the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Bulgaria, Rumania, and Cuba the same terms, limitations, restrictions, and conditions which are applied to the foreign mission in the United States of the Soviet Union, unless the President determines and so reports that national security and foreign policy circumstances with respect to such country or particular agency of such country. (By 36 yeas to 60 nays (Vote No. 307), Senate earlier failed to table the amendment.)

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(5) By 63 yeas to 33 nays (Vote No. 309), **Hartfield Amendment No. 886**, to provide for the protection of refugees in Southeast Asia through improvements in camp security and living conditions, as well as through the promotion of appropriate durable solutions and an ongoing resettlement program.

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(6) **McCain-Dole Amendment No. 887**, to express the sense of the Congress that the President should exempt from the trade embargo against Nicaragua

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United Nations Secretariat or its specialized agencies are required to turn over their salaries to their national governments and retain only a portion of the salary paid to them by the United Nations violates the United Nations Charter and seriously compromises the independence of the United Nations' international civil service.

(b) The elimination of salary remission arrangements that compromise the independence of the international civil service should be a high priority of the United States in its efforts to reform the personnel practices of the United Nations system.

(c) Fifty percent of the funds made available for the fiscal year 1968 by any provision of law to meet the obligations of the United States for assessed contributions to the United Nations and its specialized agencies may not be obligated until the President certifies to the Congress that significant progress has been made within the United Nations Secretariat and the United Nations specialized agencies in eliminating—

(1) the excessive use of secondment by member states whereunder nationals of the member states serving as employees of the United Nations Secretariat are seconded to such employment on fixed-term contracts and not allowed to become regular career employees of the United Nations, with a view to implementing the recommendations of the Group of 18 with respect to limits on the use of secondment; and

(2) the blatant control of nationals of member states serving as employees of the United Nations Secretariat or the specialized agencies through regular supervision, consultation, and evaluation of such nationals of member states by their permanent missions to the United Nations or to the specialized agencies of the United Nations.

Mr. HEINZ. Mr. President, I thank the chairman and ranking member of the Foreign Relations Committee for accepting my amendment. This amendment is identical to one I offered 2 weeks ago to the Defense authorization bill. The Senate adopted the amendment on that bill by a unanimous vote of 95 to 0.

My amendment restricts United States assessed contributions to the United Nations until there has been progress in eliminating the excessive use of secondment, or temporary assignment, of Soviet bloc personnel to the U.N. Secretariat. This use of temporary duty by Soviet bloc nationals at the United Nations greatly facilitates the abuse of these U.N. posts for espionage directed against the United States. Ending the practice of excessive secondment will not stop Soviet abuse of the United Nations for espionage—but it will make it much more difficult.

The Senate spoke with great clarity and force 2 weeks ago when it adopted this amendment. I hope that the leadership at the United Nations, which is struggling with various management and financial problems, will take this as a signal to address this basic issue that undermines American support for the United Nations. This body sup-

ports a major violation of the spirit of the U.N. Charter before we give our unstinting financial support.

I thank the managers for their cooperation. I thank my colleagues for their support on this important issue.

I discussed this with the managers and my understanding is that it is acceptable to them.

Mr. HELMS. I will accept it on the condition you make me a cosponsor.

Mr. HEINZ. Mr. President, I have to confess the Senator from North Carolina is already a cosponsor.

Mr. HELMS. I thought I was. We accept it.

Mr. PELL. This amendment has already been voted on and is acceptable.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no further debate, the question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Pennsylvania.

The amendment (No. 884) was agreed to.

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HEINZ. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I believe the Senator from Delaware is going to bring up an amendment. I would ask unanimous consent there be 10 minutes evenly divided, no second-degree amendments.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the unanimous consent request? Hearing none, it is so ordered.

Without objection, the Senator from Delaware is recognized to offer an amendment.

AMENDMENT NO. 885

(Purpose: To amend the Foreign Missions Act regarding the treatment of certain Communist countries, and for other purposes)

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Delaware (Mr. ROTH), for himself and Mr. Dole, proposes an amendment numbered 885.

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

At the end of title V, add the following:
Sec. . The Foreign Missions Act (22 U.S.C. 4301 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

“(a) The Secretary shall prepare and transmit to the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives that national security and foreign policy circumstances require that this section be waived in specific circumstances with respect to such country or particular agency of such country.”

“(b) The Secretary shall prepare and transmit to the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives a report describing—

“(1) not later than thirty days after the date of the enactment of this section, the plans of the Secretary for implementing this section; and

“(2) not later than six months thereafter, the actions taken pursuant to these plans.”

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, I rise to propose an amendment which is designed to limit the unfettered freedom with which foreign diplomats of Warsaw PACT nations move across our Nation and gain access to intelligence targets and information. This amendment would expand the Foreign Missions Act to ensure that whatever restrictions are placed on Soviet diplomats within the United States are placed on certain other block nations as well.

In this case, our counterintelligence efforts have focused primarily on restricting Soviet diplomats who reside in the United States. These efforts have proven fruitful and made it more difficult for the Soviets to run intelligence operations in the United States. Of course, the Soviets have not stopped their operations. They have simply turned on many occasions to their surrogates of the bloc, to carry out their espionage missions on U.S. territory.

In hearings before the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations during the 99th Congress, then FBI Director and now CIA Director William Webster cited three examples of espionage operations carried out by Eastern Europeans in the United States at the behest of the Soviet Union. As his testimony demonstrated, if the Soviets do not initiate the operation, it is clear that they “piggyback” onto operations run by a bloc country if the operation involves valuable information from the United States. One of those examples cited by Judge Webster was the case of James Durwood Harper whose information on missile systems went straight to the Soviet Union, although he was recruited by a Polish intelligence officer. Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard

cally in our newspapers, and we are loud and clear that the Soviet bloc works in tandem against us. We are, as Soviet defector Victor Gollancz reminds us, "the main enemy."

While we acknowledge that there are differences among the bloc nations in many areas, when it comes to their No. 1 intelligence target, the United States, they act as one. Therefore, it makes no sense for our Government to differentiate among members of the Warsaw Pact in applying restrictions. If we restrict Soviets in their travel, what sense does it make to let others who work at their discretion have free access to our country? If they wish to be treated differently, let them establish a record of refusing assignments from their Kremlin bosses. We must act on the information we have, and the record of cases clearly shows them hard at work for the Soviets.

Of course, there may be circumstances in which it is in our Nation's best interest to remove these restrictions from a particular nation. My amendment contains a provision which enables the President to exempt a particular nation from these restrictions should national security or foreign policy considerations dictate. And the President can accomplish this, if necessary, by submitting a classified document to the Senate and House Intelligence Committees. Thus, my amendment allows a substantial amount of flexibility to the President.

I introduced legislation similar to this amendment during the 99th Congress which was adopted by the Senate. That bill, S. 1901, was cosponsored by 37 Senators including: Senators NUNN, COHEN, GLENN, EXON, WALLOP, SYMMS, BORK, RUDMAN, CHILES, RIBBLE, SPECTER, KENNEDY, HECHT, DOLE, BUMPERS, BURDICK, FORD, DIXON, WARNER, WILSON, EASTEN, PROXMIRE, QUAYLE, MITCHELL, ARMSTRONG, BOSCHWITZ, HEINZ, MOYNIHAN, GORE, BINGAMAN, HATCH, LEVIN, and DOMENICI.

I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting this amendment.

Mr. President, I reserve the balance of my time.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator reserves the balance of his time. The Senator from Rhode Island is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I oppose this amendment, particularly as one who served behind the Iron Curtain where we always had the advantage of being able to travel freely in Hungary or in Czechoslovakia in those different countries.

I think if this amendment was passed it would invite sure retaliation and limit the ability of our diplomats to travel freely in the countries of

the East. Traveling to get a great deal of information. All you have to do is listen to people and everybody goes through New York before they are through, anyway, at the United Nations.

So my own thought is that amendment would be self-defeating. It would be harmful to the ability of our diplomats. I know that its elements are opposed by the intelligence community and I believe it should be defeated. I am prepared to move to table it at the right moment.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Rhode Island has 3 minutes 50 seconds.

The Senator from Delaware.

Mr. ROTH. I would just ask the question: Who is receiving the most valued information? I think, unfortunately, the record clearly shows that it is the Warsaw Pact.

Just let me read from the intelligence report of the Select Committee on Intelligence, U.S. Senate. On page 18 of this report issued last year it says:

The intelligence services of Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Cuba not only serve their own national interests but also act as surrogates for Soviet intelligence. While a member of the Warsaw Pact, Romania has looser ties with the Soviet intelligence area. Recent cases demonstrate the aggressiveness of the Warsaw Pact services. The recent agency report on Soviet acquisition and military significance of Western technology documents fully shows the relationship between a Soviet intelligence and the Warsaw Pact service.

Mr. President, this amendment was adopted last year. I will ask for the yeas and nays at the appropriate moment.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The time of the Senator has expired.

The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, to give an example of the harm this amendment would do it would mean that diplomats in Warsaw cannot visit in Danzig if the Poles invoke the same procedure we do. I think if we ask anyone who serves behind the Iron Curtain what his reaction to this amendment would be he would say it would be against our national interest. For this reason, Mr. President—

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, would the Senator withhold?

Mr. PELL. I will.

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, with all deference to my good friend, the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, I support the amendment.

Mr. President, I always hear the word retaliation, whether it be with respect to trying to curb criminal assaults, robberies, dope trafficking, that sort of thing, by people with diplomat-

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order for me to call for regular order on the Symms amendment to be effective at the conclusion of the vote on the Roth amendment.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator? Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HELMS. I thank the Chair.

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, at this time I move—

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from North Carolina has been recognized for 1 minute.

Mr. PELL. On whose time?

Mr. HELMS. I do not need the time. I am entitled to time as manager of the bill.

Did the Chair rule on my unanimous-consent request?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HELMS. As I understand it, regular order will be presumed to have been called at the conclusion of the vote on the Roth amendment.

I thank the Chair.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, at this time I move to table the Roth amendment.

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there a sufficient second? There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion to table the amendment of the Senator from Delaware. The yeas and nays have been ordered and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. CRANSTON. I announce that the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SANFORD] and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. SNOW] are necessarily absent.

Mr. SIMPSON. I announce that the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCCAIN] and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. PACKWOOD] are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Dixon). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber who desire to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 36, nays 60, as follows:

[Roll Call Vote No. 307 Leg.]

YEAS—36

Adams
Baucus
Bentsen
Biden
Boschwitz
Bradley

Brown
Burgess
Carmichael
Casper
Danche
Dodd

Evans
Fowler
Graham
Harkin
Hatchfield
Inouye

Byrd	Chafee	Chiles	Cochran	Cohen	D'Amato	Danforth	DeConcini	Dixon	Dole	Donnell	Durenberger	Exon	Ford	Gara
Grassley	Hecht	Helms	Holmes	Hollings	Humphrey	Johnston	Karnes	Kasten	Levin	McClure	McConnell	Meleis	Mitchell	Moynihan
Prescott	Reagan	Riegle	Roth	Rudman	Shelby	Simpson	Specter	Stafford	Stevens	Symms	Thurmond	Trible	Wallop	Warner
Wilson														

NOT VOTING—4

McCain
Packwood

Sanford
Simon

So the motion to lay on the table amendment No. 885 was rejected.

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the motion was not agreed to.

Mr. DANFORTH. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

(The following occurred later:)

Mr. CHILES. Mr. President, earlier I inadvertently voted to table Roth amendment No. 885. I am a strong supporter of the amendment. I, therefore, ask unanimous consent to change my vote from "yea" to "nay". This will not change the outcome of the vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The above tally has been changed to reflect the foregoing order.)

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the motion was not agreed to.

Mr. DANFORTH. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, may we have order in the Senate?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. BYRD. May we have order in the Senate?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There will be order in the Senate. Will the Senators take their seats?

Mr. BYRD addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. BYRD. If we might have the attention of Senators—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is not order in the Senate. May we have order? May the majority leader have order?

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, it might be helpful to all Senators if we could hear from the managers right now as to what the prospects are for proceeding expeditiously on the bill, and

First of all, I would like, if the managers could help us with their estimates of where we are on this bill, where we are going, and how fast we are going to get there.

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, on the Democratic side there are about a dozen amendments, many which are acceptable.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, can we have order, please?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. May we have order in the Senate? May the managers have the attention of the Senate? May the majority leader hear what is being said?

Mr. PELL. On the Democratic side there are about a dozen amendments. I think we can get through these—some are most acceptable—within a couple of hours. That would be my hope. I am not sure how the Republicans feel.

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, we have 20 and counting.

Mr. BYRD. The Senator has what?

Mr. HELMS. We have 20 and counting, as we say. I think most of them we can take care of with very few rollcall votes. But I am not prepared to decide that yet. But I have been around this place, not as long as the distinguished majority leader, but when we start trying to get a time agreement, that takes an hour and a half just about every time. Why do we not just plow ahead? I think we will surprise the majority leader.

Mr. BYRD. Very well. That sounds good enough for me right now.

Let us proceed to the next step.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, may we have order?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be in order, please. The majority leader is recognized.

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, will the majority leader yield for a question?

Mr. BYRD. Yes.

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Arizona [Mr. McCain] was assisting me in chairing the Commerce Committee hearings. He expected me to return when I came to the Senate Chamber. I found we were to have a rollcall vote almost immediately following the other one. I called back, and he missed the vote.

I would like to ask unanimous consent of this body, under those circumstances—and I feel responsible—that since it will not change the outcome of the last vote, he be allowed to vote.

Mr. BYRD. No, I will strenuously object to that.

Did you say he missed the vote?

Mr. FORD. He ran all the way, and he was out of breath.

Mr. BYRD. I am sorry, but I will object very emphatically. The rules provide that such a unanimous-con-

When the roll is called out today, he can lay it on me. [Laughter.]

Mr. BYRD. I know that the Senator is very sorry about it, and so am I.

Mr. President, I have had a meeting, together with other members of the Senate Democratic leadership today—Mr. CRANSTON and Mr. INOUE, with the Speaker and Mr. FOLEY and Mr. COELHO and others in the leadership on the House side. We have discussed the legislative program for the remainder of the first session of the 100th Congress.

I had previously discussed that program with the distinguished Republican leader in this body. I felt that I should start here, and the Republican leader and I have had some good discussions on the matter.

I think it is appropriate at this time to state publicly what our target date is, and also the remaining work that needs to be done, if we are to achieve that target date, so that all Members will know what we have left on the platter, generally speaking, with the understanding, of course, that we cannot dot every "i" and cross every "t" at this moment, because some matters may be unforeseen that would need to be dealt with. In the normal course of things, there will be legislation that can come up by unanimous consent or on a very short time limit, which will be over and above the items that I am going to lay out here.

I believe that the Republican leader and I are pretty much in agreement. He is here on the floor and will speak for himself.

The target date is November 21. That is the Saturday before Thanksgiving. I emphasize that that is only the target date. Following the current week of action, that would leave us only 6 full weeks in which to complete our work.

Mr. President, if we may have order in the Senate and a little less talk, I will try to shorten my own talk.

That leaves 6 weeks, with the understanding that there will be no Monday sessions the remainder of this month, but next month the Senate will be in on Mondays.

These are the bills and other matters that we must act on before adjournment.

The appropriation bills: There are 13 regular appropriation bills. We have already acted on four of them this year in the Senate—within the last 2 weeks, as a matter of fact.

On the calendar right now, there are four additional appropriation bills: Labor-HHS, Energy-Water, HUD, and State-Justice-Commerce. They are on our calendar awaiting action. They have been passed by the House, have been reported out by the Appropria-

...the security of the United States. There is still great concern about whether the State Department, acting solely on its own, will do everything that needs to be done to insure the security of these projects. As a result, we have built into this amendment a requirement that the report we are prescribing, although submitted by the Secretary of State, would have to be approved as well by the CIA, DIA, and NSA—in other words, to insure that their national security-related responsibilities, experience and concerns are taken into account.

So that is the first provision—dealing with construction projects already decided on, where planning or construction are underway.

THIRD PROVISION: REPORT TOO HIGH

The second provision concerns ongoing negotiations with Communist-controlled countries on future construction projects—whether they be our projects in their country, or their projects here. Basically, we require that the State Department, or whoever is negotiating on behalf of the United States, make no binding commitments until we are certain that appropriate weight has been given to security considerations. Again, we ask for that assurance through a report, which must be submitted prior to making any such commitments.

Let me stress: We do not intend to stop or disrupt ongoing negotiations. Often, pursuit of those negotiations—and the projects being negotiated—serves our national interest, including our national security interest. So the negotiations can go forward.

But when it gets to the stage of making firm commitments in these negotiations—when we say, for example: "OK, we'll let you build in location X in Washington, if you'll let us build in location Y in your capital"—when we get to the stage of making those kinds of deals, we want to see a report before the final deal is struck. We want to be sure the deal will not disadvantage us in security terms.

There is growing feeling, I think, that the Mt. Alto deal was a pig in the poke for the United States, in security terms. An unequal deal, which we should never have made in the first place.

This amendment says: No more Mt. Alto's. Let us think first, before we sign on the dotted line.

URGE PASSAGE

So, Mr. President, I think this is a clear amendment, which puts security high on the priority list of things to consider in new construction projects in Communist countries. That is how we ought to treat security—and that is why we should adopt this amendment.

...the President of the Senate. We have had a number of amendments proposed, and I am glad to have them and recommend their adoption.

Mr. ROTH. I thank the distinguished chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Mr. President, I am ready to yield back my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator yields back his time.

Is all time yielded back?

Mr. PELL. I yield back my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Delaware.

The amendment (No. 893) was agreed to.

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PELL. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President—(Disturbance in the gallery.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will suspend.

The Sergeant at Arms will restore order in the gallery.

The Senator will suspend. The time will not be used.

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I have 45 minutes, I believe, on my side, on this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. CHAFEE. I yield myself 15 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is recognized.

AMENDMENT NO. 894

(Purpose: To amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to waive the continuous residence requirement under the legalization program for spouses and children of qualified legalized aliens.)

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. CHAFEE), for himself, Mr. PELL, Mr. MORTIMER, Mr. BIRN, Mr. STAFFORD, Mr. MIKULSKI, Mr. CRANSTON, Mr. GORE, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. SIMON, Mr. ADAMS, and Mr. MELCHER, proposes an amendment numbered 894.

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following: a Section 245A(a)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subparagraph:

(D) CONTINUOUS RESIDENCE NOT REQUIRED FOR SPOUSE AND CHILDREN OF QUALIFIED ALIENS.—Subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C)

...the President of the Senate. We have had a number of amendments proposed, and I am glad to have them and recommend their adoption.

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I am ready to yield back my time. I am offering an amendment to correct a serious flaw in the new immigration law—its failure to take into account the unity of families.

I would like to especially thank the distinguished senior Senator from Rhode Island for his help as a cosponsor of this amendment, and for allowing this measure to be considered as an amendment to the State Department bill.

The Immigration Reform and Control Act passed by Congress and signed into law last year was the product of years of debate and negotiation, and much compromise. Many believed that, given the strong feelings on every side of the issue, it would be impossible to write an immigration reform law that would gain enough support to pass Congress.

Thanks to the perseverance and leadership of Senator Smarson and others, we beat the odds by passing such a law. In general, I believe we did a good job. I supported the immigration bill in part because it contains tough new provisions to crack down on illegal immigration in the future. I would like to assure my colleagues that I would never support legislation that would open the floodgates to new immigration.

There was another important feature of the immigration bill that compelled me to support it: It treats long-time residents of illegal aliens compassionately. The centerpiece of the law, the Amnesty Program, is based on the reality that there are many aliens who have made new lives for themselves in this country, who are already hard working Americans, and who should therefore be granted the benefits of legal residency.

Since the immigration law went into effect, however, many immigrants and people who work with immigrants have noticed a glaring deficiency in the Amnesty Program. In April, I held a conference in Rhode Island on the new law. At that meeting, a number of social service providers and clergymen asked, on behalf of the illegal aliens they counsel, "What is the INS going to do about family members who do not qualify for legalization? Will the new law result in the separation of families?"

At that time I assured them that, in devising the Amnesty Program, Congress did not mean for families to be separated. I advised Rhode Islanders concerned about the potential separation of families to wait for the Immigration and Naturalization Service to issue its final regulations, which were supposed to address the problem.

October 7, 1987

There objection to the request? Mr. CONRAD. Yes, Mr. President, reserving the right to object, and I certainly prefer not to object, but I am in a difficult situation in that I have pledged to announce my vote today. I would like to be able to explain it. I am just inquiring of the floor managers of this bill if there would be a chance to get some time as we proceed. If there is a chance, I will certainly not object. If there is no chance to get time, I will be left with no alternative but to object.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I hope the Senator will not object. Senators have been waiting patiently. The Senator from Rhode Island was here this morning trying to call up his amendment.

I ask unanimous consent that after the amendments by Mr. ROTH and Mr. CHAFEE have been disposed of Senators may speak on other matters for not to exceed 10 minutes each.

Mr. PELL addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. PELL. Reserving the right to object, I do not intend to object. Senator DeCONCINI is on his way over here, and he is interested in the Bahamas amendment. I would imagine when he comes over he may well agree to a time limitation. I wonder if we could not keep the two Roth amendments together.

Mr. ROTH. I will be happy to agree to a time period.

Mr. BYRD. But the objection was to the time limit.

Why do we not proceed with the bill in the hand and not try to get the two in the bush right now. Mr. DeCONCINI is on his way over. He could negotiate with the Senator on the second amendment. Would that be agreeable?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request? Without objection—does the Senator from Delaware object?

Mr. ROTH. No.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CHAFEE. Do I understand the agreement that is being proposed is the Senator from Delaware will proceed on his 10-minute amendment and I will proceed?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is the Chair's understanding. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Delaware. The Senator from Delaware is recognized for a period not to exceed 10 minutes, time which will be evenly divided between the Senator from Delaware and the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, I am an amendment to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Delaware [Mr. ROTH, for himself and Mr. DOLE, proposes an amendment numbered 883.

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

Sec. 1. That notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by any provision of law shall be available for undertaking any additional construction activity on any project planned or underway in any Communist-controlled country until 30 days after—

(1) receipt by the Congress of a detailed report submitted by the Secretary of State and approved by the Directors of the Central Intelligence Agency, Defense Intelligence Agency, and National Security Agency, on any such project. Such report shall include—

(A) an evaluation of all security-related factors which must be and are being considered in the planning and implementation of such project; and

(B) how any existing and potential security-related issues and problems are being addressed in the planning and implementation of such project; and

(2) receipt by the Congress of a certificate made by the President that appropriate and adequate steps have been taken to ensure that the project may proceed without undue risk that American security interests will be compromised thereby.

Sec. 2. Neither the Department of State, nor any other Executive department or agency engaged in negotiations with the government of any Communist-controlled country for the construction of diplomatic or other official facilities in such countries, shall make any binding commitments on behalf of the United States in regard to such projects, or similar projects of such country in the United States, until a report such as is described in Section 1 shall be submitted to the Congress.

EMBASSY CONSTRUCTION IN EASTERN EUROPE

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, as I mentioned on the floor of the Senate this morning, when we discuss intelligence matters, it makes little sense to talk of the Soviet Union. Rather, we should talk of the Warsaw Pact nations, because the intelligence services of those countries are thoroughly coordinated with and, on occasions, substitute for the KGB and the GRU.

Consequently, Mr. President, we must expect that whatever efforts were made to compromise the security of our Embassy in Moscow—and we now know that those efforts were legion—have also been made in Eastern Europe. If the KGB was willing to go to such great lengths to plant li-

son's offices in our new Moscow Embassy, we should expect that it was equally willing in constructing its Eastern European surrogates to undertake similar efforts against our facilities in Warsaw Pact countries.

In this context, I must point out that the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, in making its report on the security of the United States Embassy in Moscow, stated, "There is no doubt that the Soviet Union is planning for construction in Eastern Europe. This suggests the real possibility that the United States will be placed in the same position with respect to these Embassies as it is in Moscow." (P. 11, recommendation 8, "Report on Security at the United States Embassy in Moscow and other areas of high risk," Sept. 9, 1987.)

Mr. President, I do not believe that the Senate should contemplate such an unnecessary repetition of our disastrous Moscow experience. To prevent such a development, I have sent an amendment to the desk on behalf of myself and the Republican leader. This amendment calls for the "locking of State Department construction in any Communist-controlled country until 30 days after the Congress has received a report from the Secretary of State including a consideration of all security related factors which must be, and are being considered in the planning of such a project and how such problems are being report by the Secret be approved by the Central Intelligence Agency, Intelligence Agency, and National Security Agency.

Similarly, the same the State Department executive agency negotiations with a Communist country for the construction of diplomatic facilities in such making any binding behalf of the United States report on the projected along the lines I have lined, has been submitted Congress.

Mr. President, this been designed to cause disruption to the State Department construction program against the repetition of such developments. I ask Mr. President, this amendment as a move to assure us security where it is so frequent.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I am pleased to join with the Senator from Delaware in offering this amendment as a straightforward piece with two basic provisions.

NO CONSTRUCTION WITHOUT GUARANTEE

First, it prohibits expenditure of funds for diplomatic or official Communist countries—unt

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... items which would benefit Nicaragua, 1990, ...
... and ... private ...
... and governmental service organizations, and the democratic civic opposition.

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(7) Metzenbaum Amendment No. 888, to direct the use of funds for Slovenian broadcasts by Voice of America on a daily basis.

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(8) Conrad Amendment No. 889, to express the sense of the Congress that the President should enter into negotiations with members of mutual defense alliances with the United States for the purpose of achieving a more equitable distribution of the financial burden of support for such alliances.

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(9) Biden Amendment No. 890, to add the Director of the United States Geological Survey and the Secretary of Energy as members of the Task Force on the Global Climate.

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(10) Pryor Amendment No. 891, to enhance cooperation between United States Government agencies in the control of illegal international arms transfers, to aid in the identification and apprehension of illegal arms traffickers, and to expedite procedures for reviewing and issuing arms export licenses.

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(11) Bingaman-Domenici Amendment No. 892, to provide that the Secretary of State, in consultation with the appropriate departments and agencies of the United States, may maintain data bases on the Latin American and Caribbean region.

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(12) Roth-Dole Amendment No. 893, to insure that due concern for security is reflected in future construction projects planned or underway in any Communist-controlled country, and providing for a report to the Congress by the Secretary of State.

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(13) Pressler Amendment No. 896, to express the sense of the Congress that the Department of State should examine purchasing or entering into long-term leases of foreign residential properties needed to house the principal diplomatic officers of the United States and require a report to the Congress regarding the advantages or disadvantages of purchasing or leasing such properties.

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(14) Moynihan Amendment No. 898, to express the sense of the Senate that the Department of State, in arranging visits of foreign dignitaries to the Capitol, shall have in mind that ours is a republican institution which by long established practice, and as a matter of principle, conducts its affairs with a minimum of display.

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(15) Helms (for Kasten) Amendment No. 399, to provide for a report on policies pursued by other countries in international organizations.

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(16) Helms (for Kasten) Amendment No. 400, to express the sense of the Congress that the President should take all such actions necessary to ensure compliance with the billing freeze rule, including withholding all assessed United States contributions to the United Nations, and denying United States entry visas to Soviet and Soviet-bloc applicants coming to the United States to replace Soviet and Soviet-bloc nationals currently serving in the United Nations Secretariat.

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(17) Humphrey Amendment No. 901, to require that within the Department of State the position of Ambassador at Large on Africa be filled by a person appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

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(18) Pell Amendment No. 902, to provide for a survey of the number of viewers of the daily passive (non-interactive) USA's Worldnet program.

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(19) Helms (for Boschwitz) Amendment No. 903, to express the sense of the Congress that the United States should base its policy on the following principles: (1) withdrawal of United States forces from Lebanon; (2) withdrawal of United States forces from Lebanon; (3) recognition of the territorial integrity of Lebanon; (4) recognition of Lebanese sovereignty through recognition that it is the responsibility of the Government of Lebanon for its actions.

(20) Helms Amendment No. 904, to express the sense of the Congress that it is not in the national security interest of the United States for the Department of State to declare, and it shall not declare, itself to be a diplomatic mission.

Rejected:

(1) Symms Amendment No. 905, to express the sense of the Senate that the President have consented to the ratification of the Panama Canal Treaties, whereby the Canal was given away and that such treaty should be given and until Panama formally accepts the Reservation and should be given if such acceptance is not forthcoming within 12 months of the adoption of this section. (2) 50 days to 39 days (Vote No. 308), Senate tabled the amendment.)

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(2) Chafee Amendment No. 904, to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act, to waive the ...